

HUGHES FORMALLY NOTIFIED OF HIS NOMINATION

CANDIDATE IN ACCEPTING ASSAULTS ADMINISTRATION'S COURSE IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
NEW YORK, July 31.—Charles E. Hughes tonight outlined in his speech of acceptance, the issues upon which he will conduct his campaign for the presidency.

Mr. Hughes assailed the administration for the course it has pursued with reference to Mexico, maintenance of American rights during the European war, preparedness and other great questions of the day. He declared for a new policy of "firmness and consistency" toward Mexico, for "the unflinching maintenance of all American rights on land and sea" and for adequate national defense, adequate protection on both our western and eastern coasts.

"We denounce all plots and conspiracies in the interest of any foreign nation," Mr. Hughes said. "Utterly intolerable is the use of our soil for alien intrigues. Every American must unreservedly condemn them and support every effort for their suppression."

The nominee assailed the administration for its "direction of diplomatic intercourse" from the beginning, declaring that where there should have been conspicuous strength and experience there had been weakness and inexperience. He cited Santo Domingo as an instance where appointments had gone to "deserving democrats" and to the failure to continue Ambassador Herrick at his post in Paris after the war had started as "a lamentable sacrifice of international impulse."

"I endorse the declaration in the platform in favor of woman suffrage," Mr. Hughes declared. And, he added, opposition may delay but in my judgment cannot defeat this movement. I favor the vote for women."

One-fourth of the speech was devoted to Mexico. After a step taken by the administration with reference to Mexico was assailed, from the days of Huerta to the note sent the de facto government by the state department June 20 last, part of which was contained in the speech.

"The seizure of Vera Cruz," the nominee said, "was war, of course."

"Later we retired from Vera Cruz," he continued, "giving up this noble warfare. Recently the naked truth was admitted by a cabinet officer. We are now informed that we did not go to Vera Cruz to force Huerta to salute the flag. We are told that we went there to show Mexico that we were in earnest in our demand that Huerta must go."

"America," Mr. Hughes continued, "has no policy of aggression toward Mexico, no desire for any part of her territory, but wishes her to have peace, stability and prosperity."

"The conduct of the administration has created difficulties we shall have to surmount," he said. "We demand from Mexico the protection of the lives and property of our citizens and the security of our border from depredations."

Safeguarding American rights abroad had not been accomplished by the administration, he said.

The nominee reiterated his declaration that had this government left no doubt that it meant to hold Huerta to strict accountability. There would have been no loss of life on the Lusitania.

Discussing preparedness, Mr. Hughes said it was apparent that the United States was "shockingly unprepared."

"The administration has failed to discharge its responsibilities," Mr. Hughes continued. "Apparently it is now seeking to meet political exigencies by its naval program. But it has imposed on the country an incompetent naval administration."

"We demand protection on both our western and eastern coasts. We demand thoroughness and efficiency in both arms of the service. It seems to me plain that our regular army is too small for the great country we are engaged in peaceful vocations the sort of military service to which they are now called."

Of the present prosperity Mr. Hughes said: "We are living in a fool's paradise." It is, he said, a prosperity brought about by the abnormal conditions of war. For the protection of the industries and workingmen of the United States against the competition of "an energized Europe," Mr. Hughes said it was plain that we must have protective, upbuilding policies. Other measures too should be applied, he said, notably the upbuilding of a merchant marine.

"To make peace lasting and effective when the present war shall end, Mr. Hughes advocated the formation of an international tribunal to dispose of controversies, a judicial body, backed by the co-operation of the nations to prevent war before peaceful methods of adjustment end."

Mr. Hughes also declared for the "conservation of the just interests of labor," for conservation of natural resources and for a national budget.

"Our opponents promised economy but they have shown a reckless extravagance. It is time we had fiscal reform."

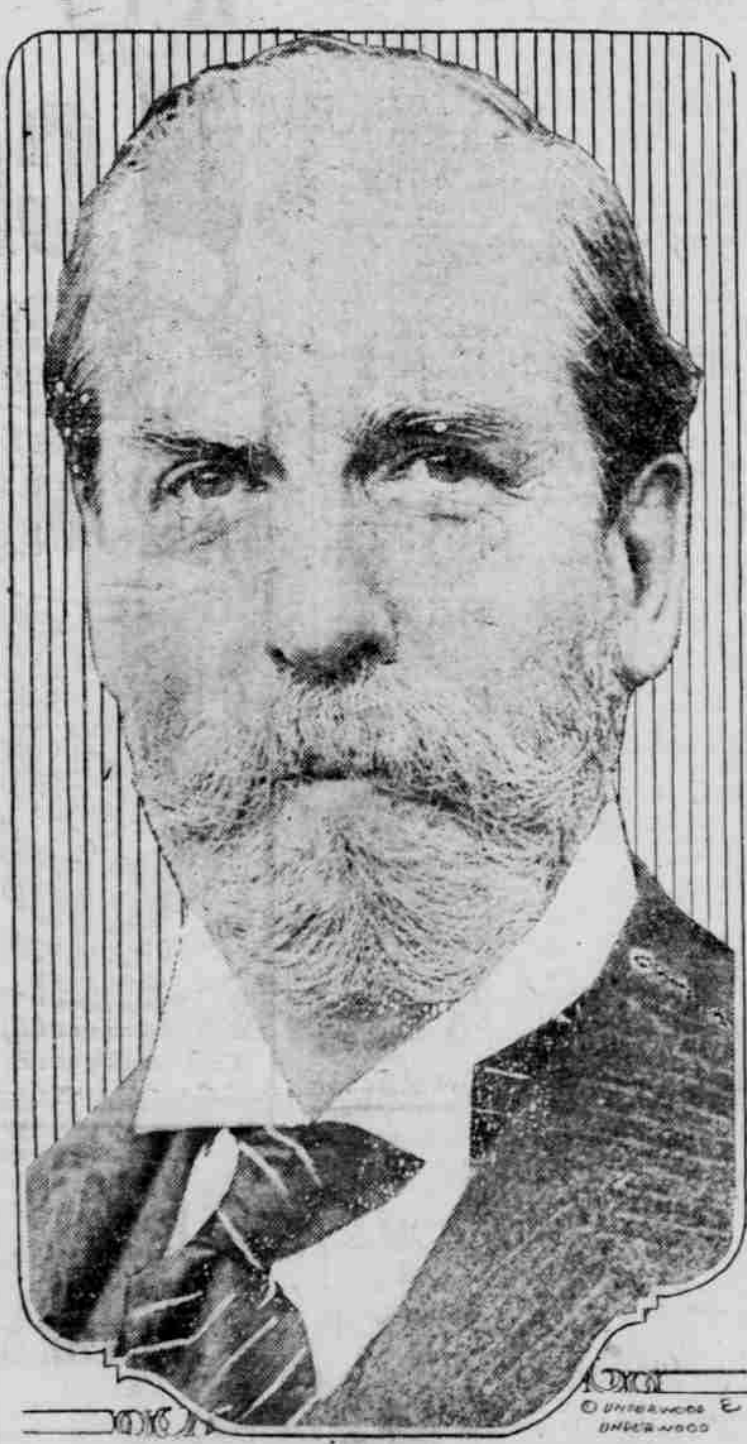
Mr. Hughes closed with an endorsement of the republican platform, adopted by the national convention and a formal acceptance of the nomination.

The large audience which crowded Carnegie Hall to capacity cheered for several minutes when Mr. Hughes appeared shortly after 8 o'clock.

The nominee recognized Theodore Roosevelt in one of the boxes, waved to him and Mr. Roosevelt clapped his hands in acknowledgment.

Senator Harding of Ohio, chairman of the notification committee, was cheered at every reference to the name of the nominee and a republican victory in November.

When he finished the band played



Charles E. Hughes.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT SAYS IT WAS AN ADMIRABLE SPEECH

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
NEW YORK, July 31.—"It was an admirable speech and I wish to call attention to the following points," said Colonel Roosevelt in a statement issued after the meeting at which Charles E. Hughes was notified of his nomination as the Republican candidate for president.

"I am particularly pleased with the exposure of the folly and worse than folly of Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy and of the way in which his policy has brought humiliation to the United States and disaster to Mexico itself."

"Moreover, I am very glad of the straightforward manner in which Mr. Hughes has shown the ridicule with which Mr. Wilson has covered this and the crowd arose and cheered again."

Mr. Hughes was frequently interrupted by laughter and applause. After delivering his speech, he was at a reception to the notification committee and the invited guests to the ceremony.

The speech of Mr. Hughes follows in full:

"Senator Harding, members of the notification committee and fellow citizens:

"This occasion is more than a mere ceremony of notification. We are not here to indulge in formal expressions. We come to state in a plain and direct manner our faith, our purpose and our pledge. This representative gathering in a happy augury means the strength of re-union. It means that the party of Lincoln is restored, alert, effective. It means the unity of a common perception of paramount national needs. It means that we are neither deceived nor benumbed by abnormal conditions. We know that we are in a critical period, perhaps more critical than any period since the Civil War. We need a dominant sense of national unity; the exercise of our best constructive powers; the vigor and resourcefulness of quick America. We desire that the republican party as a great liberal party shall be the agency of national achievement, the organ of the effective expression of dominant Americanism. What do I mean by that? I mean America conscious of power, awake to obligation, erect in self-reliance."

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Bandits Cross Line; Slay Two Americans

YUMA VISITED BY ELECTRICAL STORM

YUMA, Ariz., July 31.—One of the worst electric and rainstorms in years occurred here late today causing an estimated loss of thousands of dollars to alfalfa and other crops being harvested in the vicinity. Nearly an inch of rain fell within half an hour, temperature dropping from 96 to 74. Telegraph and telephone lines were put out of order for several hours. It was not believed the irrigation system supplying Yuma valley was damaged.

HIGH OFFICIALS BE ACCUSED OF MANSLAUGHTER

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, July 31.—President E. B. Thomas of the Lehigh Valley railroad and President W. G. Boster, of the Central railroad of New Jersey, probably will be arrested and charged with manslaughter in connection with explosion on Black Tom island early Sunday morning. It was announced late tonight by Frank Hague, commissioner of public safety of New Jersey. Three officials of companies situated on Black Tom island are already under arrest. The charge has been preferred against all.

The New Jersey City authorities have announced their determination to make impossible a repetition of the disaster. They declared large quantities of explosives should not be handled in such a densely populated district as surrounds New York harbor.

Fire broke out again today among the ruins left by Sunday morning's explosion.

Half the fire department of Jersey City with fire boats from New York and New Jersey fought the flames which engulfed about the pier where large quantities of shrapnel and shells were stored. Shells exploded in an almost continuous cannonade.

Meanwhile with the officers of corporations doing business on the island under arrest and a warrant out for a fourth, preparations were under way at Jersey City for a joint federal state and municipal investigation to fix the blame for Sunday's disaster which killed at least three men, injured scores and caused approximately \$2,000,000 property damage.

The theory that the fire which caused the disastrous explosion started on a munitions barge, tied up at the island, was confirmed today by Robert S. Hudspeth, prosecutor for Hudson county, and Theo. H. Johnson, president of the Johnson Light-ship Company, owner of the barge.

Johnson declared the fire originated on two Lehigh Valley railroad freight cars laden with explosives.

Johnson who was arrested on a charge of manslaughter, as were Albert M. Dickman, Black Tom agent of the Lehigh Valley and Alexander Davidson, superintendent of National Gunpowder Company, denied all responsibility for the conflagration. He intimated that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Prosecutor Hudspeth corroborated Johnson's story. He said he had obtained an affidavit from the commander of the tug Geneva which gave a comprehensive story of the disaster.

"According to the affidavit and other evidence," said the prosecutor, "the fire started two hours before the Johnson barge was destroyed and it was not this barge that caused the great explosion. The fire spread from freight cars to warehouses and the barge."

Mr. Hudspeth declared three-fifths of the explosives supposed for the entire allies passed through Jersey City.

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Deutschland Is To Leave Within Next Few Hours

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

BALTIMORE, July 31.—The German submarine Deutschland will leave Baltimore on her return voyage to Germany. It consists of big iron and steel hulls, which have been brought to the attention of Brigadier General T. F. Davis, commanding the Arizona district, who has ordered an investigation.

Five shots were fired across the border last night at one enemy. It was stated that the Montana camp two miles west of Douglas today, one striking at the feet of one of the men on duty. The American sentries made no reply, as the shots were apparently fired from a distance of seven or eight hundred yards.

The sniping, which has become a nightly occurrence, is ascribed in American military circles to a new Sonora counter-revolutionary party. In their anxiety to secure the overthrow of the Carranza government and bring about intervention by the United States, the faction are said to snipe across the border from Douglas nightly and hold meetings about a mile west of Agua Prieta.

It is reported on reliable authority that the Mexican officials have been informed of the plot and their capture will be followed by immediate execution. It was said.

Steve Nagy and Arthur G. Eastland, privates in Company K, Eighteenth Infantry, were surrendered to the civil authorities today by the regimental officers, to stand trial on the charge of holding up Perry H. Smith's grocery store on the night of July 15. The submarine.

ALLIES MAINTAINING UNCEASING PRESSURE ON BOTH WAR FRONTS

British and French Armies Start Fresh Combined Attack From Delville Wood to Somme and Make Dogged Progress

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, July 31.—The entente allies maintain unceasing pressure both on the western and eastern fronts, as well as the Italians on the Austrian front, and heavy battles are being fought in all theaters.

The British and French started a fresh combined attack on Sunday from Delville wood to the Somme and made dogged progress, which brought them near the village of Maurepas. The misty weather which has hindered the operations has given place to clear skies, with intense heat. The Germans are making the most determined counter attacks and officially claim that the entente allies have not gained a foot of ground by Sunday's attacks.

The Russians are continuing their successes, and notwithstanding the strongest German resistance, are pressing ever closer to the German frontiers. Official news, they are across the Stokhod, over the whole stretch between the Kovel-Sarny and Kovel-Rojitsche railroads.

General Letichitsky, whose operations were suspended by the Dniester floods, is moving again and working toward Stanislaw, another important railway center.

The eastern and southeastern counties of England had a visitation from German airships late last night, and at this hour the attack is still proceeding. An official communication just issued says:

"An attack by a number of hostile airships developed before midnight. The raiders are reported as having crossed the coast along the eastern and southeastern counties. Bombs were dropped off the Thames estuary."

Another official communication issued early this morning says: "The raiders seem to have spent time cruising over the counties of Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex, Kent and Huntingdon."

"Bombs were dropped somewhat indiscriminately over localities possessing military importance. Our anti-aircraft guns were in action. It is believed, with good effect. Full details of the raid are not yet at hand."

The Dutch mail steamship Koenigin Wilhelmina has struck a mine near the North Hinder Lightship, says a dispatch from The Hague to Reuters.

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HUNDREDS HOMELESS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

TORONTO, Ont., July 31.—With one town wiped out, another almost in ruins and a score of small settlements obliterated, Premier Hearst announced tonight that 184 persons lost their lives in the forest fires in northern Ontario, only a few of them early today probably saved a part of the province from destruction. Hundreds are homeless and the dominion government has taken extraordinary measures to provide for the refugees.

Where the town of Matheson once stood tonight there are only smoldering ruins and ash. The country surrounding is as barren as a desert. Only a few structures in the village of Cochrane remain standing. The greatest loss of life occurred at Nushka and Mongitah, partly in ruins, where 88 persons were burned to death. At Matheson 25 perished. Irons Falls, where great paper mills are located, was not entirely burned as reported, but a great part of the town and store were saved from the flames.

There was no serious damage at Enslie, although one or two fires occurred. At Timmins, seventeen houses were burned down.

"The relief work throughout the district is well in hand," said the premier tonight. "Everything possible is being done to relieve the suffering. We will spare no expense to give the necessary relief."

SNIPING FROM MEXICAN SIDE IS OF NIGHTLY OCCURRENCE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 31.—Reports of sniping from the Mexican side of the boundary at sentries of the Second Montana infantry have been brought to the attention of Brigadier General T. F. Davis, commanding the Arizona district, who has ordered an investigation.

Five shots were fired across the border last night at one enemy. It was stated that the Montana camp two miles west of Douglas today, one striking at the feet of one of the men on duty. The American sentries made no reply, as the shots were apparently fired from a distance of seven or eight hundred yards.

The sniping, which has become a nightly occurrence, is ascribed in American military circles to a new Sonora counter-revolutionary party. In their anxiety to secure the overthrow of the Carranza government and bring about intervention by the United States, the faction are said to snipe across the border from Douglas nightly and hold meetings about a mile west of Agua Prieta.

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THREE MEXICAN BANDITS SLAIN TWO ARE CHASED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

EL PASO, Texas, July 31.—Carrancista soldiers and customs guards are tonight pursuing two of the five Mexican bandits who crossed the American border today and fought with a detail of the Eighth United States cavalry reinforced by a detachment of Mexican troops, killing two Americans and wounding a third, into the desert south of San Ignacio, Chihuahua.

Reports from Captain Marcelo Marullo, commanding the detachment, composed of about six soldiers and six Mexican customs guards, received in Juarez tonight said that the outlaws were last seen about eight miles south of the American frontier. He added that indications that at least one of the two fugitives is wounded, were contained in the discovery of blood spots on the sand and upon a clump of mesquite near which they appeared to have stopped to rest.

At the Fort Bliss hospital, where Sergeant Lewis Thompson, of Blossburg, Pa., was taken suffering from a bullet wound in the left shoulder, it was asserted that his condition is not dangerous. The bodies of Private John Twomey, of Paterson, N. J., and Robert Wood, a United States customs inspector, killed in the engagement, were brought here tonight.

Wood, who lived at Fort Hancock, was 24 years old and a native of Strawn, Point, Iowa. He entered the government service last Saturday and began his work only a few hours before he was killed.

At military headquarters here and in Juarez, relief was expressed tonight that the bandit chase would not continue long, it being pointed out that the bandits are fleeing afoot across the desert, which affords little water and no food, while their pursuers are well mounted and heavily armed.

At military headquarters here announcement was made that in view of the fact that the Mexican troops co-operated actively in the engagement with the American detachment and is making a vigorous pursuit of the outlaws, no United States troops will cross the border.

Troops E. L. and H. of the Eighth cavalry at Fort Bliss, ordered under arms today, later were ordered to their barracks. General Hall asserting that the arrival of sixty men at Fort Hancock, composed of eighteen cavalrymen and a detachment of the Eighth Massachusetts is adequate to surround and capture any possible emergency.

Detailed reports of the engagement received here tonight by General George Bell, Jr., commanding the El Paso military district, indicated that the arrival of sixty men at Fort Hancock was in personal command of the detachment of his troops engaged were Carrancistas.

Private Francis E. Shearin, of Baltimore M. of the hospital corps who brought Sergeant Thompson to the Fort Bliss hospital made a personal report to General Bell.

"We left Hancock at 4 o'clock this morning," said Shearin, "with a detachment of six cavalrymen, besides myself, Lieutenant Telford and the two customs inspectors, Wood and Bean."

"After riding southeast about five miles we approached a hut on a mesa covered with willow and mesquite and near the river. Here two of the cavalry men dropped behind as horse holders and the rest of us went on afoot. Inspector Wood, Sergeant Thompson and Private Twomey were sent off to the right, and Inspector Bean and Private Stofke, Kaufman and myself went to the left. "We had a good meal at the house, a while, watching the house but could not see a sign of life. Then we all moved up to about 25 yards. A dog came out the back door, and pretty soon I saw a man come out."

"Bean now moved up to the house, and the rest of us followed. He called out something in Spanish and an old man came out and answered. Bean told us a bandit was in there. "At that moment, I heard the click of a shell being slipped into a gun. I jumped around the corner of the hut. A big Mexican with bandoliers swung across his shoulders, stepped out quickly and raised his gun at Wood. I tried to beat him to it, and so did Wood. But he got in a second too soon and Wood fell. The Mexican fell at my first shot, and I finished him with a second."

"I crept back and began firing at the house and the house and the two adobe sheds when I heard Thompson cry, 'They're not me, doc.' "I drizzled Thompson behind a mesquite tree."

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Carrancista and American Troops Fight Side By Side

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 31.—Carrancista and United States troops fought side by side in the engagement with Mexican bandits south of Fort Hancock, Texas, early today, according to the official report from Brigadier General George Bell, Jr., at El Paso, to Major General Funston tonight.

A Carranza captain and eight soldiers responded to an appeal for aid from the American side of the border. The report says, the bandits fled and retreated over the river, leaving four dead.

The American dead numbered two, Private John Twomey, P. troop, Eighth United States cavalry, and Robert

Woods, customs guard.

The report to General Funston does not make clear the manner in which the fight, which took place about 1:30 p. m., began or does it indicate the objective of the bandits in crossing to the American side. General Funston said it was possible, however, that the bandits when surprised by the Americans, were attempting to escape from the Carrancistas, who later engaged them in the battle. The latter had been in the pursuit of the marauders for several days.

The Carrancistas followed the escaping bandits across the river. General Funston said no American troops would join the chase.